



## Recent Listings on the National Register of Historic Places



*In November and December 2022, Indiana added eight listings to the National Register of Historic Places. These listings—houses; residential and commercial districts; churches; and schools—have added approximately 1,195 historic resources to the National and State Registers. For information on Indiana properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures go to [on.IN.gov/shaard](https://on.IN.gov/shaard).*

### ADAMS COUNTY

#### **Decatur Homesteads**

Decatur, 1934-1945

Architecture, Community Planning and Development,  
Social History, and Politics and Government

Listed December 6, 2022

**Decatur Homesteads** was developed through the Federal Resettlement Program in 1934-1935 on an 80-acre farm at the south edge of Decatur. The original settlement included 48 lots surrounding a large, central park, with a winding frontage street and three stone gateways into the development. The worker-class homes followed six primary house patterns of simple Dutch Colonial and minimal traditional styles. Each house unit was outfitted with small outbuildings, gardens, and orchards to ensure self-sufficiency. Decatur Homesteads is significant as a development created by the New Deal Era Resettlement Administration in the 1930s, which sought to better the lives of working-class families by providing affordable homes with added features that would make the households self-sufficient. It is also significant for the thoughtful organization of limited house types/designs with lots in the development. The architect, McNally & Quinn of Chicago, designed both houses and streets in the development, fronting a large park. The houses were designed in Dutch Colonial Revival and minimal traditional styles with orientations on the lots to provide a pleasing streetscape around the central park. A landscape plan was provided by Purdue University. Less than three dozen of these Homestead projects were created across the country. Decatur Homesteads was second and is the only one of its kind in Indiana.





## ALLEN COUNTY

### Becker House

Fort Wayne, c.1886-c.1895

Architecture

Listed November 17, 2022

The **Becker House** is an outstanding example of a two-story, cross-gable Free Classic Queen Anne style. It was designed by architect Harry W. Matson and built in 1886, with a front porch and blonde brick veneering likely added circa 1895. It features characteristic architectural details including pedimented gables and a cornice line ornamented with dentil molding and modillions.

The wraparound porch, with pedimented main entrance, is supported by tapered, smooth Ionic columns in singles, pairs, and threes, and a Palladian window in the front gable of the house has a stone surround. Its central one-over-one window has a lintel with keystone and voussoirs and is flanked by small columns and casement windows. Additional features include wood-framed, double-hung windows, placed singly, with soldier course brick lintels and stone sills. The Becker House is an outstanding example of Queen Anne architecture and more specifically, the Free Classic subtype of the style. The two-story house exhibits characteristic architectural features such as cross-gabled form, asymmetrical facades, pedimented gable ends, Palladian and bay windows, dentil molding along the cornices, and a wraparound porch with pedimented porch entrance and classical porch columns in singles, pairs, and threes.



## BROWN COUNTY

### Nashville Historic District

Nashville, 1832-1973

Architecture, Art, Commerce, Politics and Government,

and Entertainment and Recreation

Listed November 21, 2022

The **Nashville Historic District** comprises the historic central business and residential areas of the county seat village of Brown County. The town features excellent examples of American architecture from primitive cabins to revival styles including mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Rustic Revival examples that have become identifiable with the town's arts and tourist trades.



The small village of Nashville was laid out in a fairly traditional but small gridded plat located on a gentle rise at its north end. The plat includes a courthouse lot on the northeast corner of Main and Van Buren Streets to claim the town's place as the county seat of Brown County government, as well as a traditional town square at the intersection of Main and Jefferson Streets. The 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>



century importance of Main Street (old Highway 46) is evidenced not only by the town square and orientation of the courthouse to Main Street, but also because it retains the city's earliest commercial architecture. The Nashville Historic District is significant for its distinctive origins in both the arts and tourism trades. Artists began making the Nashville region home in the early 1900s and sold their works at studios located in the district. This continued well into the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and became its own draw for tourism. Of the few art colonies or favored spots of the Hoosier School art scene, Brown County-Nashville is probably the longest lived and most emblematic place. Compounded with the region's famous landscape and Brown County State Park, the tourism industry began to flourish in the county by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, leading the district to increasingly more commerce related to hospitality and craft trades. The district is also important for the collection of good examples of most American architecture of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.



#### CASS COUNTY

### Riverside Historic District

Logansport, 1828-1967

Architecture, Entertainment and Recreation, and  
Community Planning and Development

Listed November 16, 2022

The **Riverside Historic District** encompasses mostly residential neighborhoods generally east of downtown Logansport. It appears to have begun development in the 1850s, saw its greatest period of development in the interwar years and has had infill housing and some new development in the years after World War II.

Housing ranges from Greek Revival to Italianate to Queen Anne, Bungalow, and some ranches. The district also includes Riverside Park, some commercial sections, and numerous churches. It also contains the 9<sup>th</sup> Street Cemetery and the Dentzel Carousel. Riverside Historic District is the largest contiguous residential district in Logansport dating to the first 140 years of the town's existence. The city's first, and for many years most important, park, Riverside Park, founded in 1887, is an important part of the district. It contains one of its main attractions, the Dentzel carousel, a National Historic Landmark that was moved to its current location in the 1940s.



#### FAYETTE COUNTY

### Trinity Episcopal Church and Parish House

Connersville, 1855-1859

Architecture

Listed November 15, 2022

**Trinity Episcopal Church & Parish House** occupy a corner lot near downtown Connersville. The congregation built its first church in 1855 in the Carpenter Gothic style with simple Carpenter Gothic details including tracery barge boards and board and batten siding. It was converted to the parish house for the pastor and fellowship hall when the new



church was built on the same lot in 1859. The second church is brick with a corner tower and was designed by New York architect Frank Wills in a formal Gothic Revival style reminiscent of small English churches. Trinity Episcopal Church & Parish House are unusual, contrasting variations of the Gothic Revival style popular in the United States during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The original church, now parish house, was built in 1855 with simple Carpenter Gothic details. When the congregation turned to New York architect Frank Wills to provide plans for its new church, the new building was a reflection of a more sophisticated application of the Gothic Revival style for a small church. The gable-front brick church with corner/side tower has pointed-arch windows, a large rose window in its front gable, and open-trusswork inside the building.



#### GIBSON COUNTY

### **Patoka Church of God in Christ- Patoka Colored School**

Patoka, c.1903-c.1960

Ethnic Heritage/Black and Social History

Listed November 21, 2022

The Patoka Church of God in Christ-Patoka Colored School was built c. 1903 as a township school. It was likely a simple gable-front building onto which a similar-sized ell was added early in its history. During this time, through 1941, it was known as the Patoka Colored School.

The Patoka Church of God in Christ, who has held services in the building since 1934, purchased the building in 1947 and renovated it for religious services. The building has an angled entry that fronts the intersection of Wood and Second Streets in the south part of Patoka. The Patoka Church of God in Christ-Patoka Colored School is important due to its construction and use as a schoolhouse for African American children in the Patoka area, and its use as a house of worship by an African American congregation, which retains ownership and has religious services in the building today.



## LAGRANGE COUNTY

### **Bloomfield Township Graded School**

LaGrange vicinity, c.1874-1932

Education and Architecture

*Indiana's Public Common and High Schools*

Listed November 15, 2022

The Bloomfield Township Graded School is an example of a two- or more room consolidated school that evolved into a graded school following Indiana's 1898 school consolidation plan. In 1904, the original one-room schoolhouse, built circa 1874, was expanded by the addition of two single room wings on the front connected to one another and the one-room building by a central hall.

Constructed of red brick, the hipped-roof school with simple Italianate details features a two-story, gable-front entrance, segmental arch window openings, and small brackets along the cornice line. Now in disrepair, a cupola that once held the school bell is perched on the gable roof. The west and east rooms are symmetrical in design. The east and west facades contain four evenly-spaced window openings. Projecting from the center of the north façade is a narrow, two-story, gable-front bay topped with a wood cupola that once housed the school bell. The bay's cornice line is accented with brick corbeling, and its gable end contains a large round window outlined in three courses of header bricks. Set in the brick wall below the window is a tan stone block etched with "BLOOMFIELD TP A.D. 1904 GRADED SCHOOL." A small, projecting entry gable is located on the first floor of the bay. It features brick corbelling along the cornice line and a brick segmental arch opening. The Bloomfield Township Graded School is significant as an outstanding example of a rural district schoolhouse that contributed to the education of students in LaGrange over a period of nearly ninety years. The school is also significant as an outstanding example of rural schoolhouse architecture that exhibits characteristics of the Italianate style.



## WABASH COUNTY

### **Josiah White's Manual Labor Institute**

Wabash vicinity, 1882-1895 and 1911-1975

Education, Ethnic Heritage/Native American, Social History, and Architecture

Listed November 15, 2022

Josiah White's Manual Labor Institute opened southeast of Wabash in 1861. As the school grew and its mission evolved, 19<sup>th</sup> century structures lining the main drive were replaced by mid-20<sup>th</sup> century buildings reflecting the functional character of educational, athletic, and administration aspects of the campus.

Site features reflect the 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the campus, including the main drive, small lakes, and small cemetery for school children, including several who were Native American. A few dormitories and staff houses





were built in the Colonial Revival style during the 1930s-1940s, but most were built in the Ranch style during the 1950s-1970s. The Institute is significant for its establishment through Josiah White by the Indiana conference of the Society of Friends (Quakers) for the purpose of educating and boarding children. This was combined with the desire to improve the lives of children in desperate or troubled situations, including orphans, as a way to provide targeted social reform. Between 1882 and 1895, the mission of the school was extended to provide education and boarding to Native American children from distant reservations. The aims and methods of the school for Native American children are not supported by subsequent educational knowledge and legal precedent regarding human rights. The “normalization” of native peoples, however, was believed by many to be a sound practice in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century America. The Institute integrated children of European descent and Native American children during most of this period. Labor by those children resulted in campus site developments.